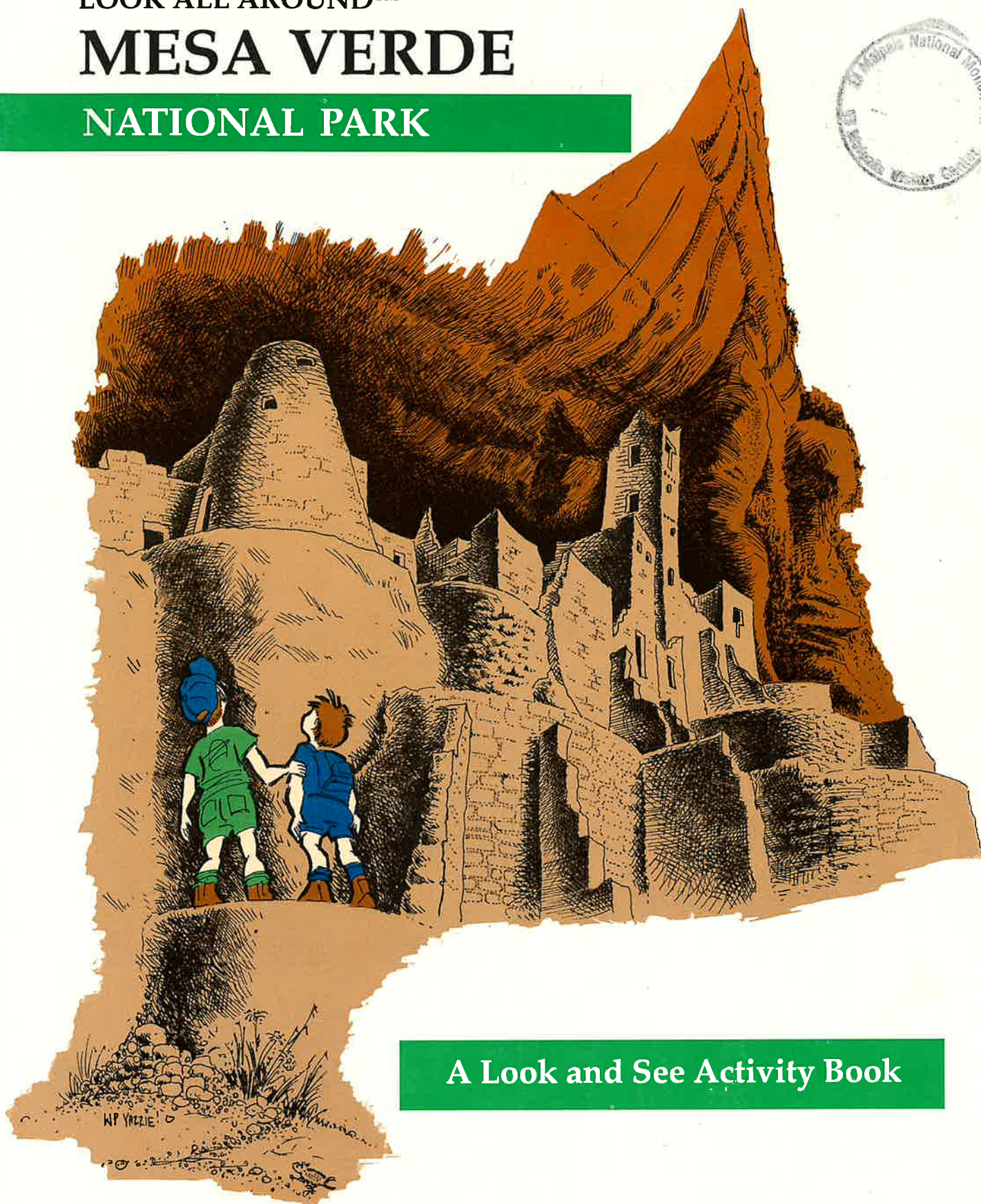


LOOK UP
LOOK DOWN
LOOK ALL AROUND™

MESA VERDE

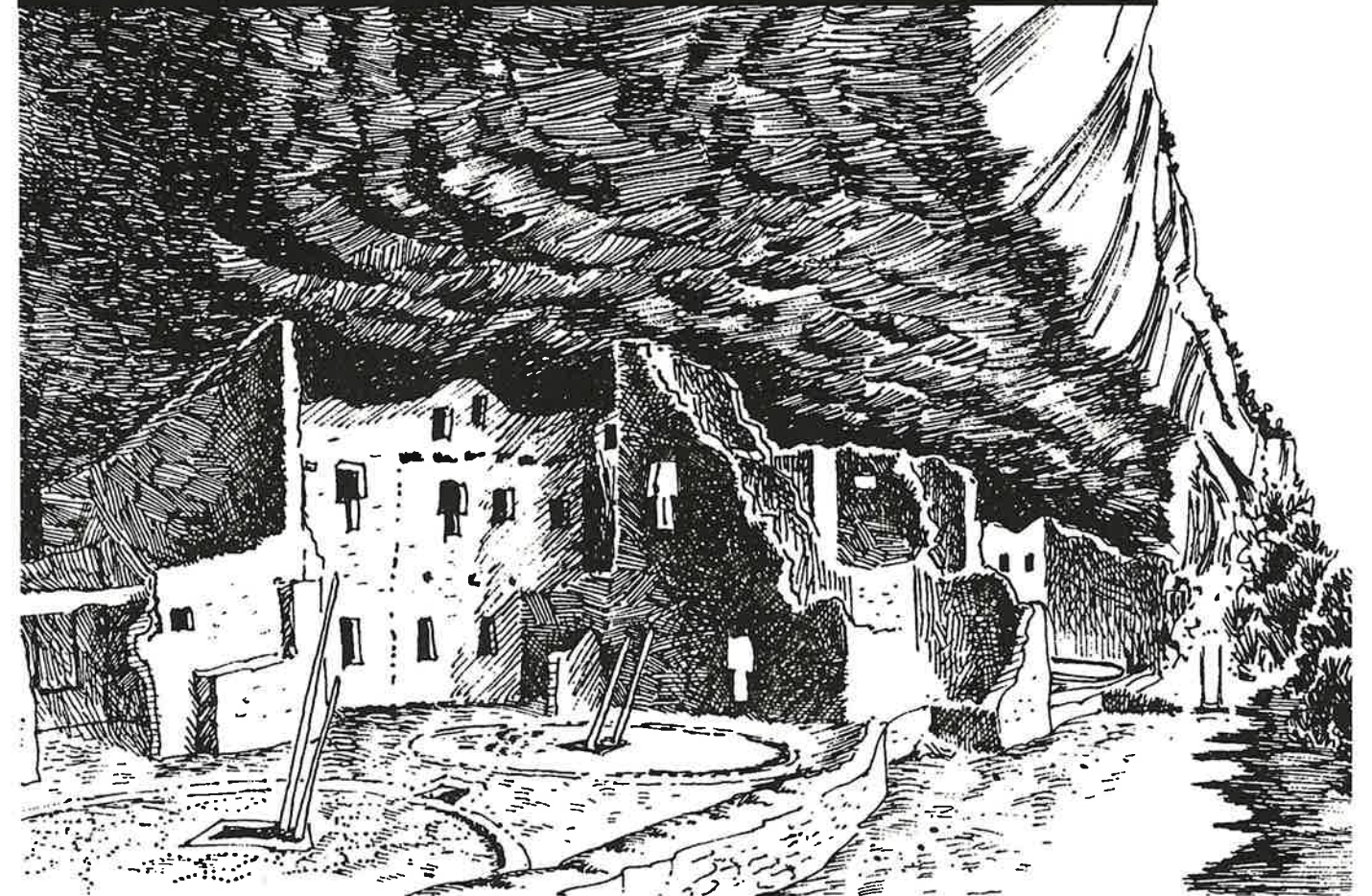
NATIONAL PARK



A Look and See Activity Book

LOOK UP
LOOK DOWN
LOOK ALL AROUND™

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK



Our sincere thanks for their assistance in preparation of this book go to
Don Fiero, Linda Martin, and others of the National Park Service's staff
at Mesa Verde National Park.

A LOOK AND SEE ACTIVITY BOOK

By Bill and Jane Hallett

Illustration by William P. Yazzie

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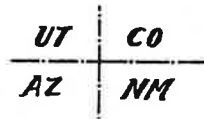
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WELCOME TO MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

Welcome to Mesa Verde National Park in Southwestern Colorado. It is located in the Four Corners area of the United States where Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah touch.

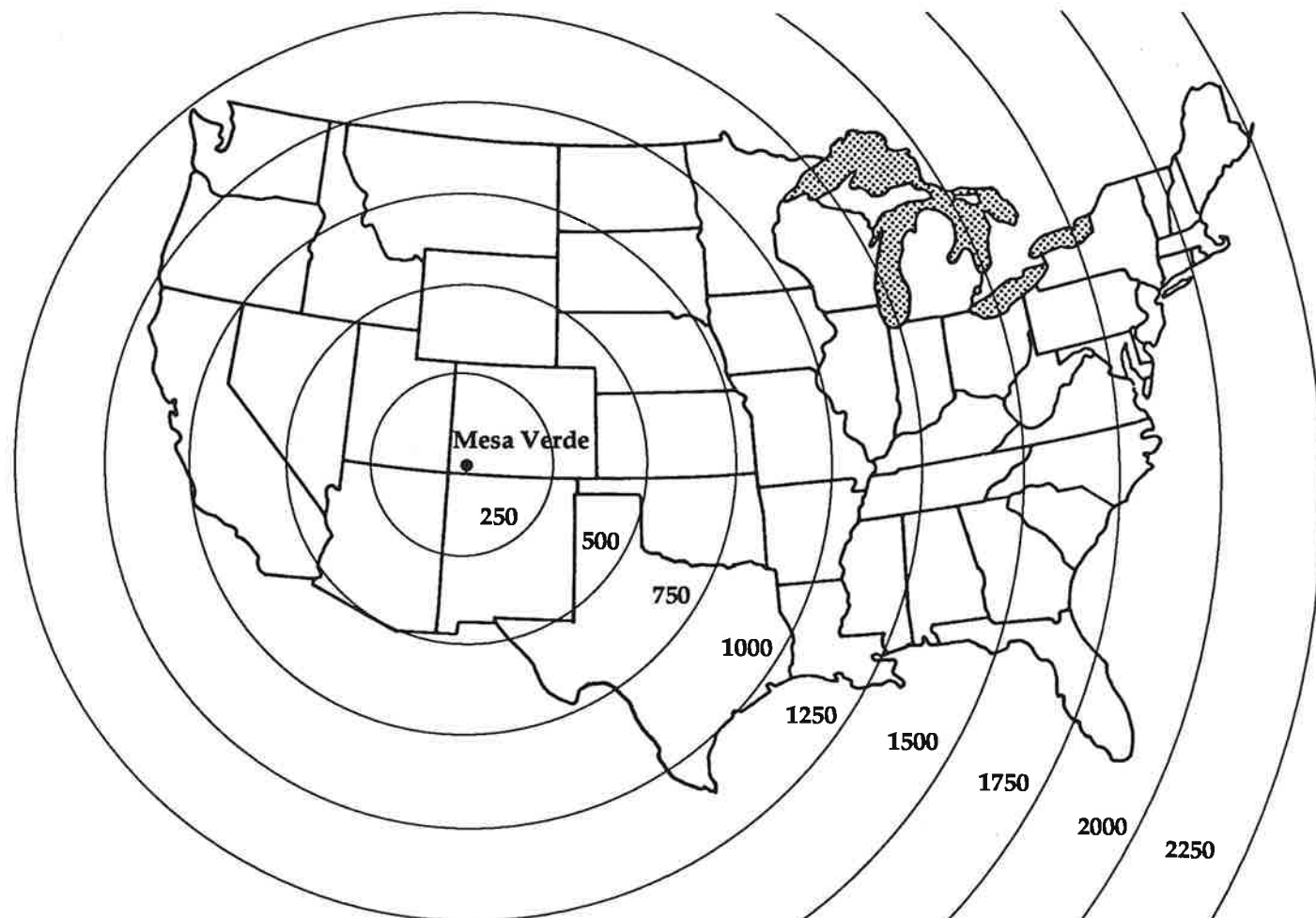


Find your state and write its name. _____ Draw a star to show where you live in your state.

If you come to Mesa Verde National Park by car at 50 miles per hour, how long will it take you to get to the park? _____

How long will it take by airplane at 400 miles per hour? _____

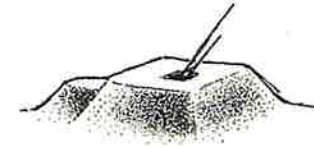
List the states you will travel through or over to get to Mesa Verde.



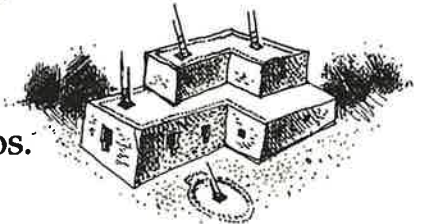
ANASAZI HOMES

For nearly 750 years people we call the Anasazi (ann-ah-SAH-zee) lived on top of the Mesa Verde Plateau.

At first they built pit houses.



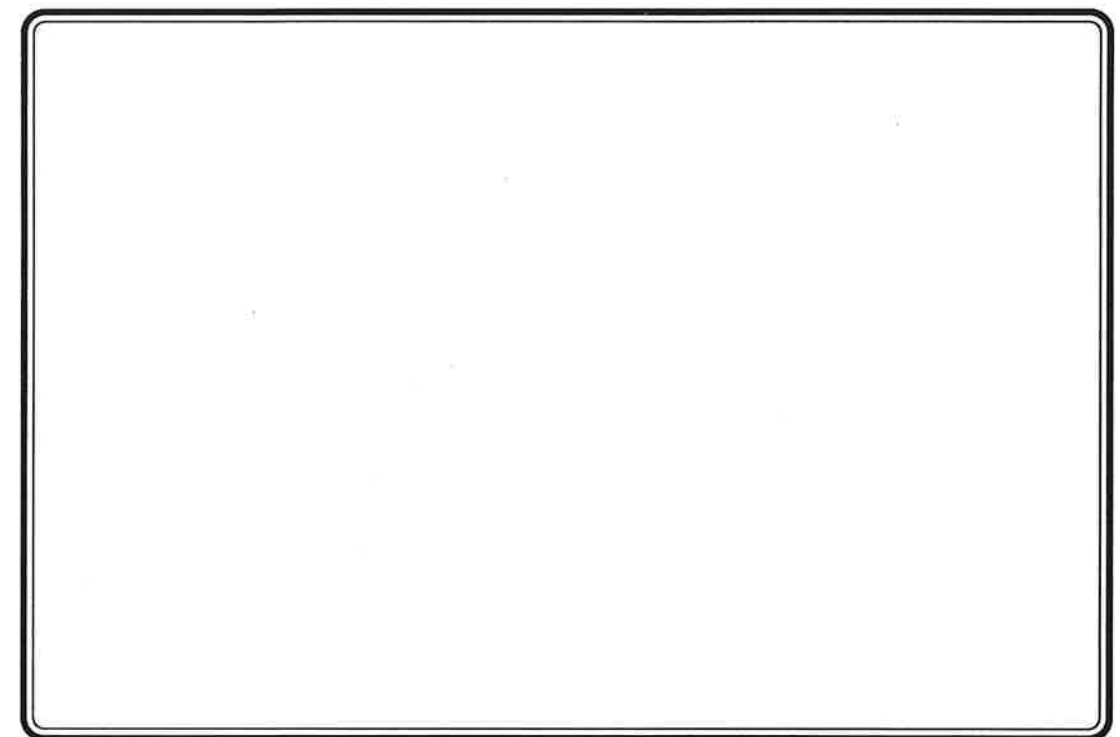
Next came stone villages or pueblos.



Last were the cliff dwellings for which they are best remembered.

Would you like to live in a cliff house? Does it look like your home?

Draw where you live.



The home of _____

THE STORY OF MESA VERDE

Mesa Verde (MAY-sah VAIR-day) is 7000-8000 feet above sea level. From far away its flat top looks like a big, green table. Its name means **Green Table** in Spanish.



Mesa Verde National Park is an exciting place. You can camp, hike, picnic, and explore ancient ruins where Anasazi Indians once lived and played. Imagine you are an Anasazi as you climb the 32 foot ladder to Balcony House, scoot through the

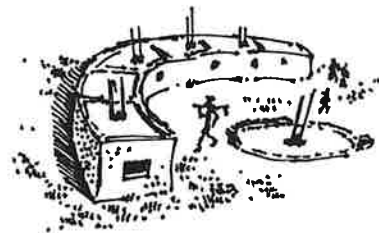


and crawl up the hand and toe hold trail to the mesa top. Pretend you are part of a secret ceremony at Spruce Tree House in a



Make believe you live in Cliff Palace.

The Anasazi Indians lived here from AD 550 to 1300. They built many small towns and several large ones. The first person to photograph the cliff dwellings was William Henry Jackson in 1874.



Two



Richard Wetherill and Charles Mason, saw the ruins in 1888 and explored them. They gave tours and

sold objects they gathered from the ruins to museums. Gustaf Nordenskiöld of listed, and



the ruins and what he found.

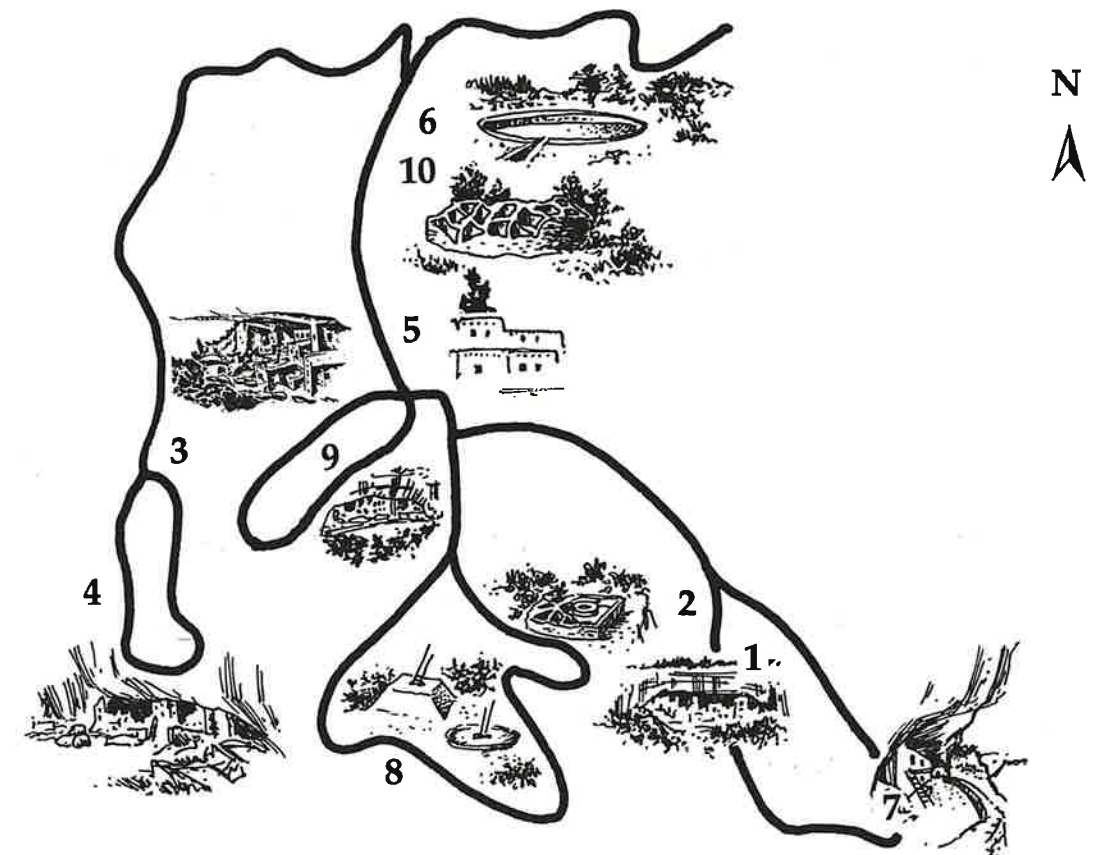
The Anasazi left behind many of their belongings. It almost looked like they planned to come back. Do you think they might have hoped to return?

Read on to discover more exciting things to see and do at Mesa Verde.

RUINS MAP

Here is a map of some of the ruins you can visit at Mesa Verde National Park. We don't know what the Anasazi called these places because they had no written language. The people who discovered each ruin usually named it for what they thought it looked like or what they found there.

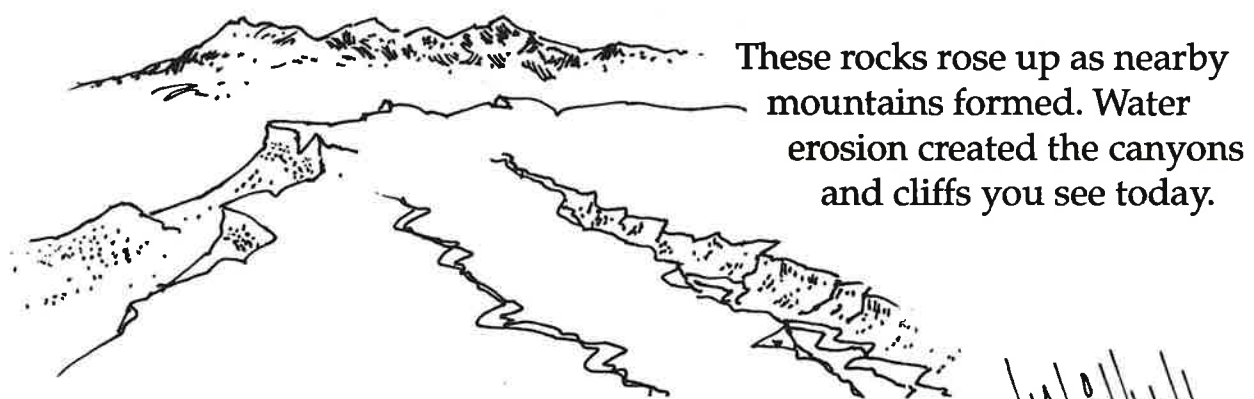
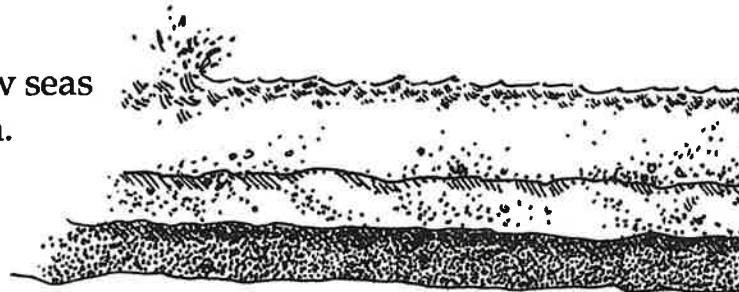
Unscramble the letters to find the names of the ruins.



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. flicf alapec _____ | 6. yummm kela _____ |
| 2. uns meeptl _____ | 7. labocny seuho _____ |
| 3. teps eusho _____ | 8. seam pot rinus _____ |
| 4. glno ohsue _____ | 9. curesp rete oheus _____ |
| 5. recad eter woert _____ | 10. arf wiew nuirs _____ |

HOW THE LAND FORMED

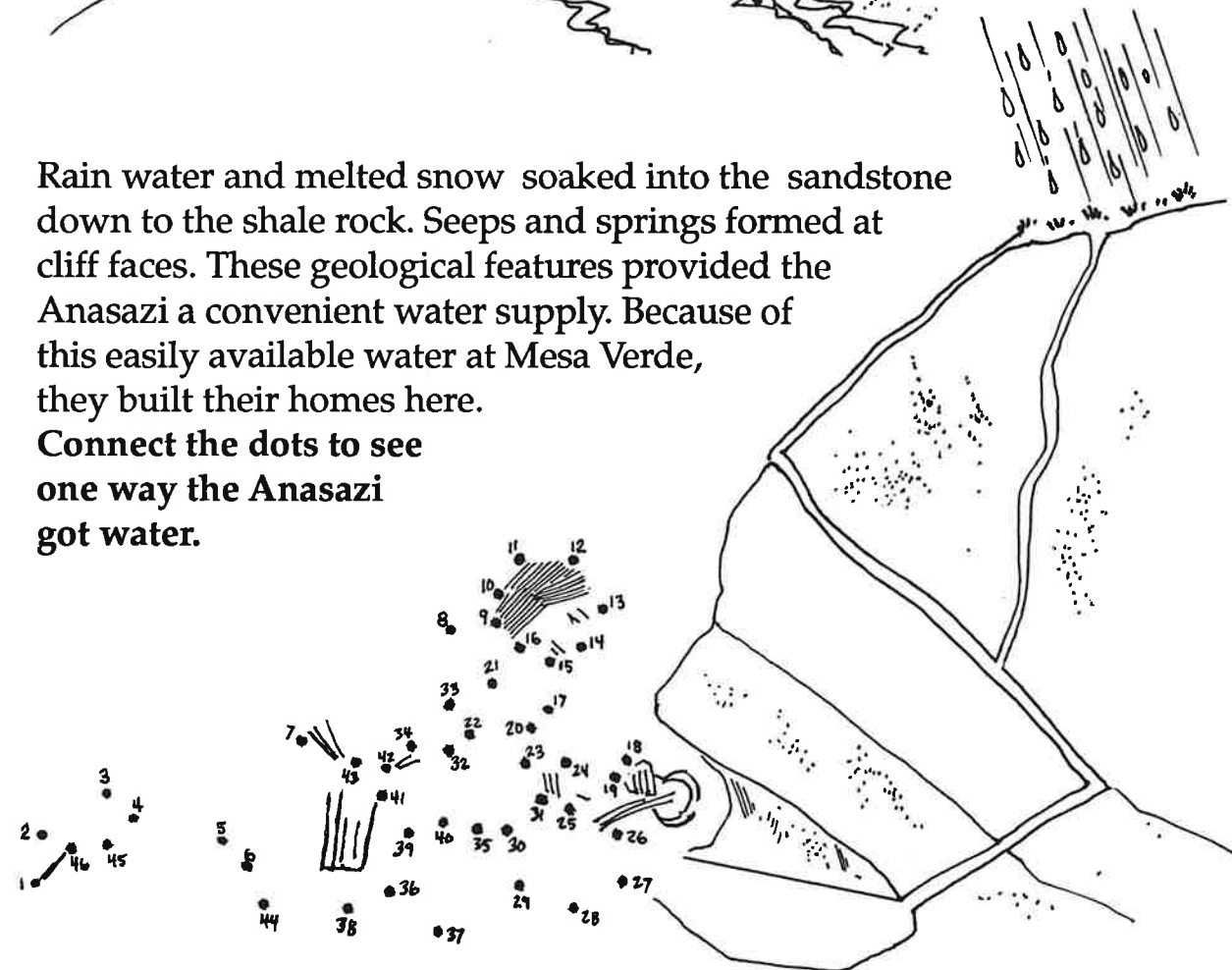
Millions of years ago shallow seas covered the Mesa Verde area. Layers of sedimentary rocks called sandstone and shale formed under these seas.



These rocks rose up as nearby mountains formed. Water erosion created the canyons and cliffs you see today.

Rain water and melted snow soaked into the sandstone down to the shale rock. Seeps and springs formed at cliff faces. These geological features provided the Anasazi a convenient water supply. Because of this easily available water at Mesa Verde, they built their homes here.

Connect the dots to see one way the Anasazi got water.



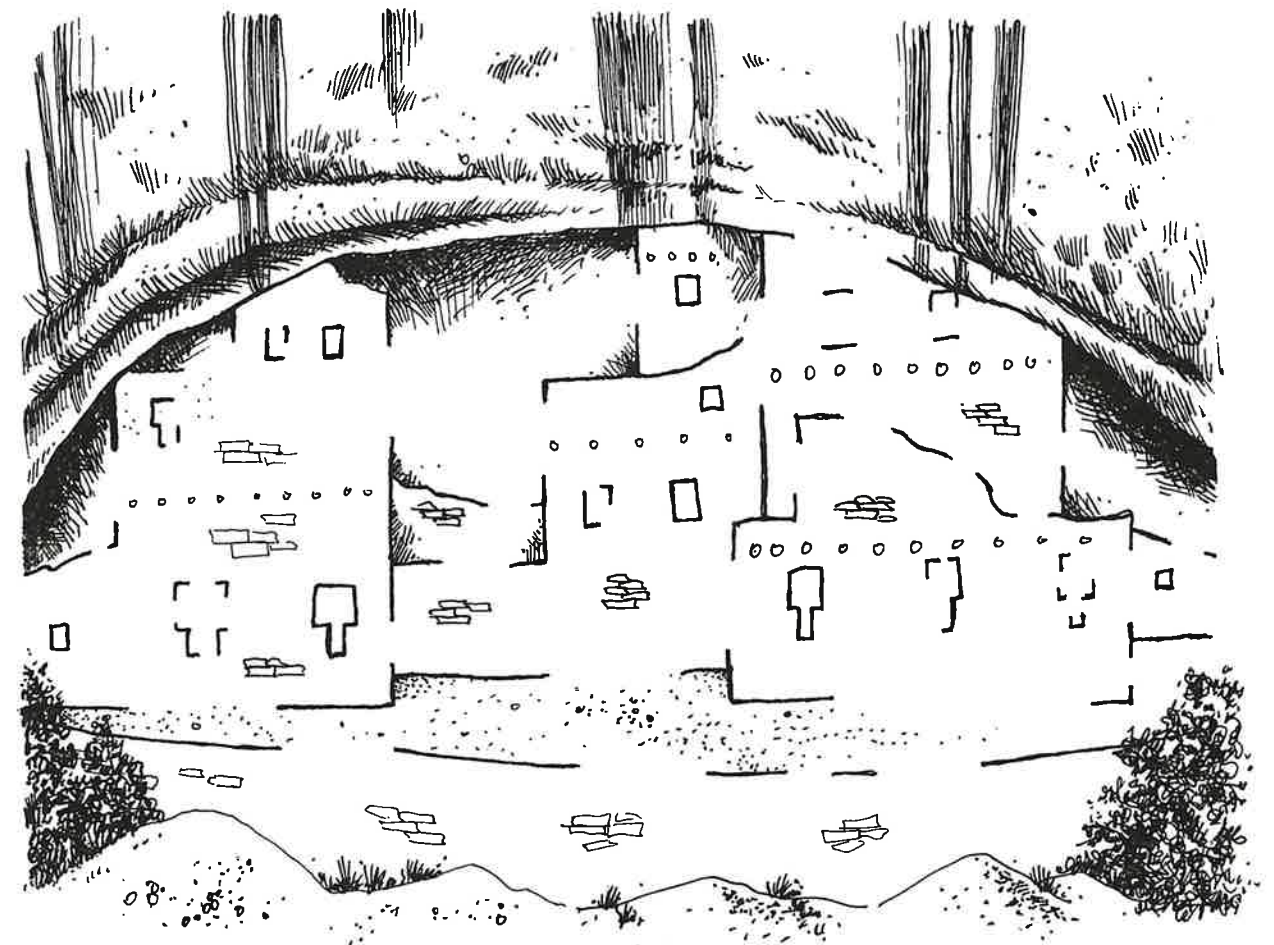
NATURAL SHELTERS

The Anasazi built their cliff houses under rock overhangs in the sandstone cliffs. These natural ledges or shelves are called alcoves. They are different from caves which are hollow spaces under ground.



Scientists have discovered over six hundred cliff houses that the Anasazi built during their last one hundred years at Mesa Verde. They often reused or recycled their building materials by taking stones from the thousands of small villages on the mesa top. At Mesa Verde they used the stones to build their cliff dwellings.

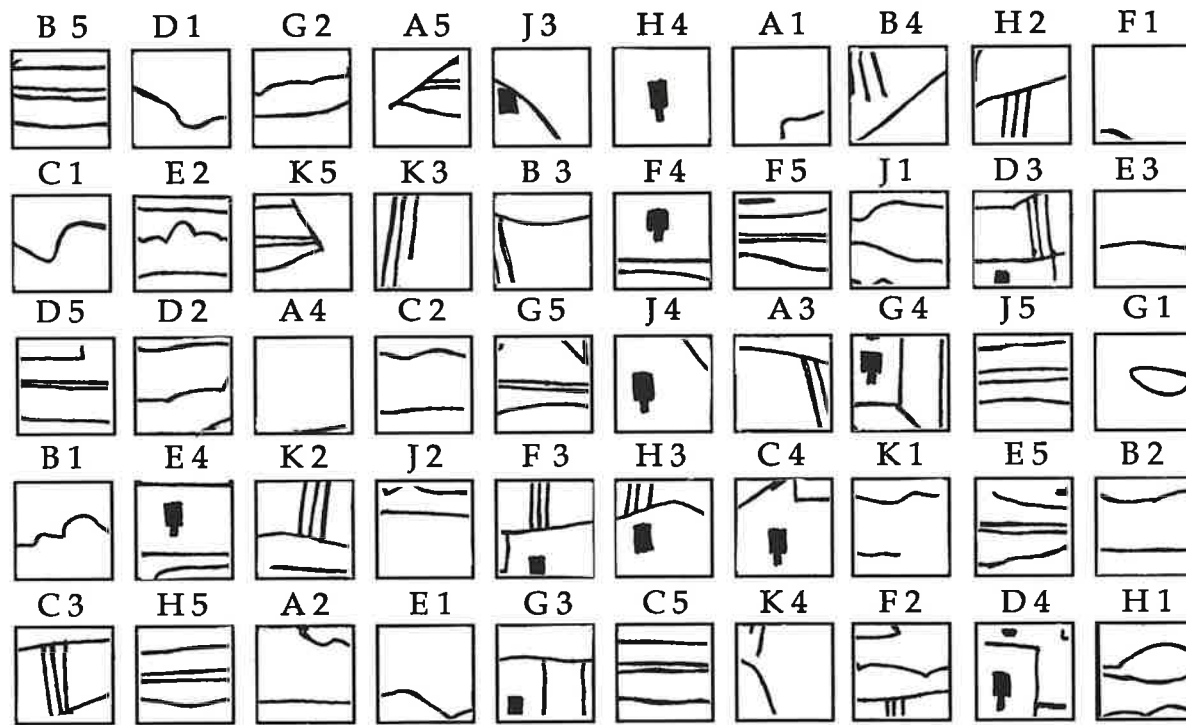
Connect the broken lines and finish building this cliff house.



ANASAZI BUILDERS

During the time they lived here, the Anasazi built different types of houses. The first were pit houses built partly underground with mud-covered walls and flat roofs held up by wooden poles. Later they built pueblos or villages of stone masonry. The last houses they built were the cliff dwellings. These terraced apartment houses were fitted into the alcoves in the sides of the canyons.

Copy each square into the blank square that has the same number and letter to build your Anasazi house.

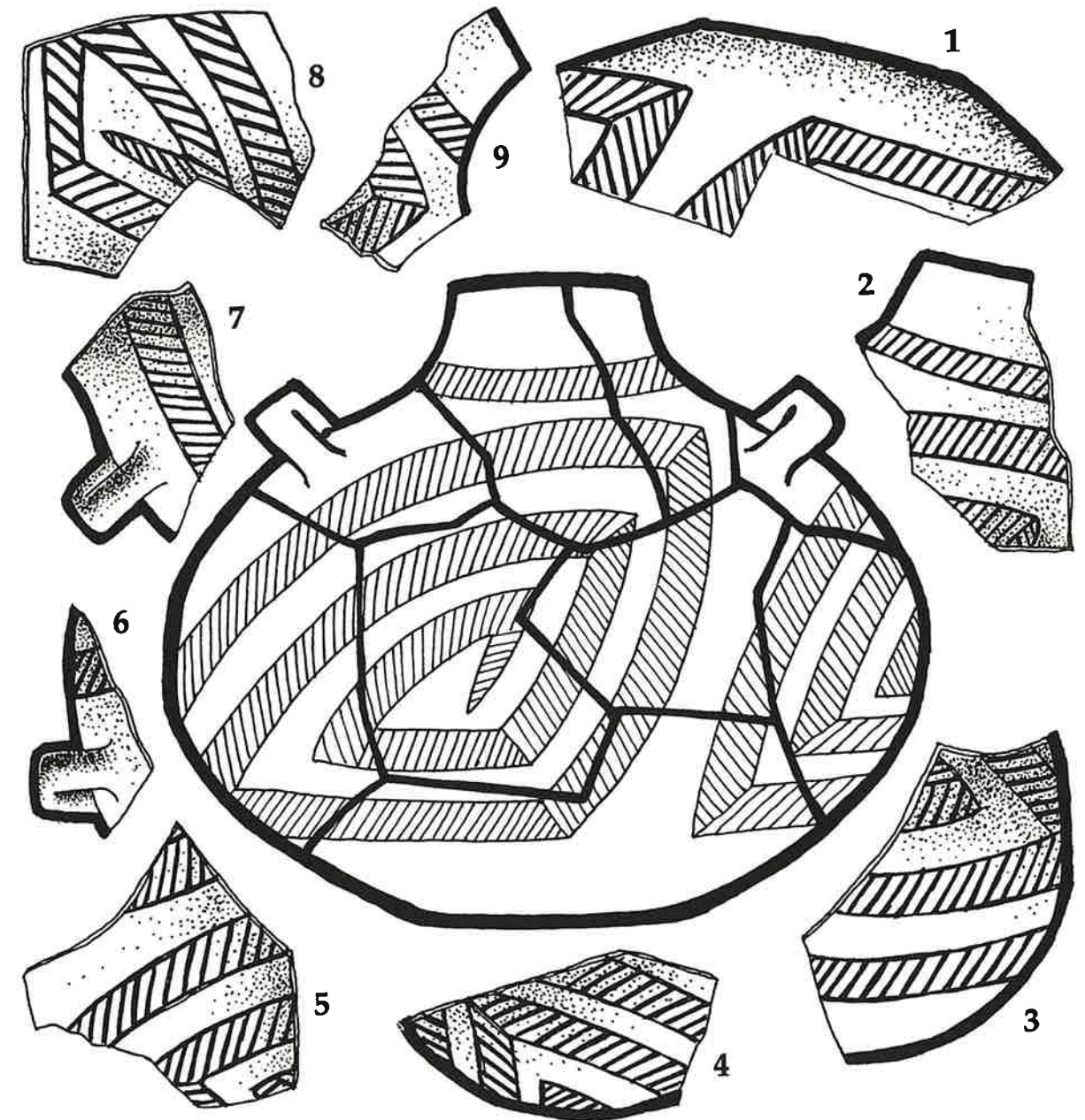


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

MISSING PIECES

Archeologists (are-key-OLL-oh-gists) are scientists who study people and things of the past. They dig out (excavate) ruins to learn about the people who lived at a site. Their work is often like a jigsaw puzzle with many small pieces. If a piece is missing, they can't complete the puzzle. The type and location of each piece helps tell the story. This is why you should leave everything where you find it at Mesa Verde. It may be just the piece the scientists need to complete their puzzle.

Be an archeologist. Write the number of each piece where it belongs.

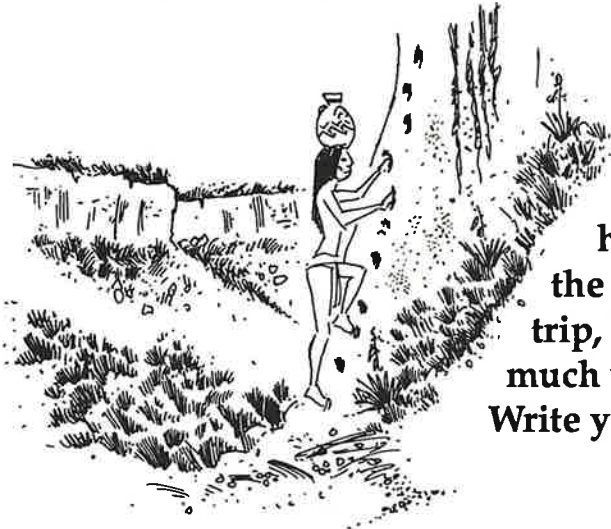


WATER SAVERS



Because there is not much rain or snowfall, water is very scarce at Mesa Verde. Today it is piped in from over 35 miles away and kept in big tanks. Where does the water **you** use come from? _____

The Anasazi got water from natural springs and seeps along the back walls of their cliff houses or hauled water from the canyon for their daily use. Terraces or steps called check dams held the dirt and water so crops could grow.



Imagine you live at Mesa Verde and have to carry water jars up and down the canyons. If you carry one jar on each trip, how many trips will you need? How much weight will you carry for each chore? Write your answers in the spaces below.

1 jar holds 1/2 gallon
1 gallon weighs 8.3 pounds

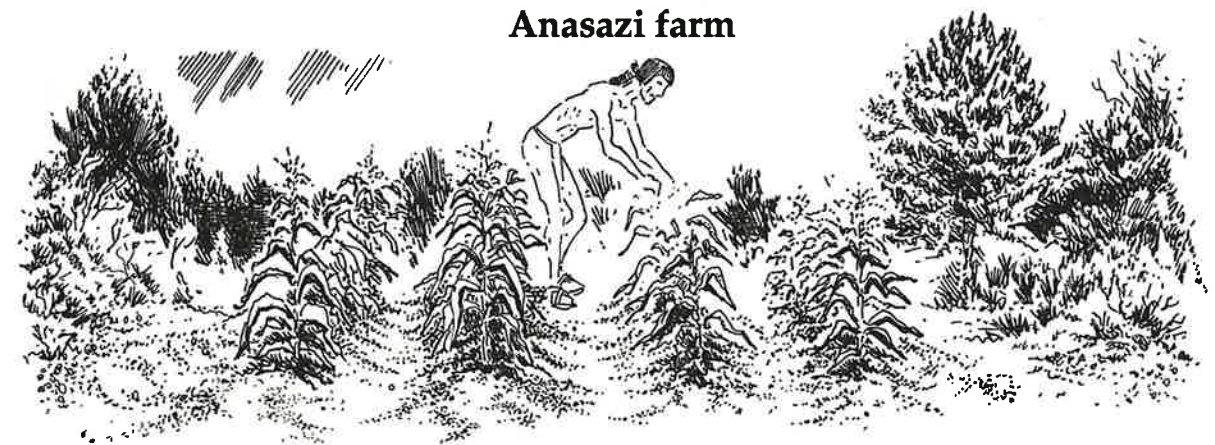
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>flush toilet (6 gallons)</p> <p>① trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> | <p>brush teeth (3 gallons)</p> <p>④ trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> |
| <p>5 min. shower (25 gallons)</p> <p>② trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> | <p>run dishwasher (16 gallons)</p> <p>⑤ trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> |
| <p>wash hands (2 gallons)</p> <p>③ trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> | <p>tub bath (45 gallons)</p> <p>⑥ trips: _____ pounds: _____</p> |

Water facts courtesy Tucson Water, Tucson, AZ

FARMING

Mesa Verde's landscape looked very much like it does now when the Anasazi lived here. They had to work hard to get food to feed themselves. Their main crops were corn, beans, and squash which they grew on the mesa tops. They planted the seeds several feet away from each other and dug a small circle around them to hold moisture. The crops were dried on rooftops after the harvest and stored for the winter. In the picture of the way we farm today, circle the things that are different from how the Anasazi farmed. Can you draw others?

Anasazi farm



Today's farm



ALL PURPOSE PLANT



The yucca plant might be called the Anasazi's general store.

They used it for many things.

Its fruit was good to eat



and the

roots made a good shampoo. They made paint brushes, cord, string, and rope from its fibers.

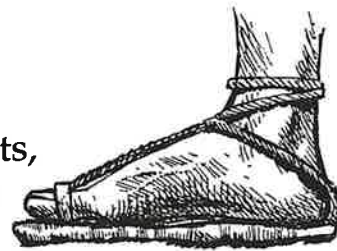


They also wove it into mats,



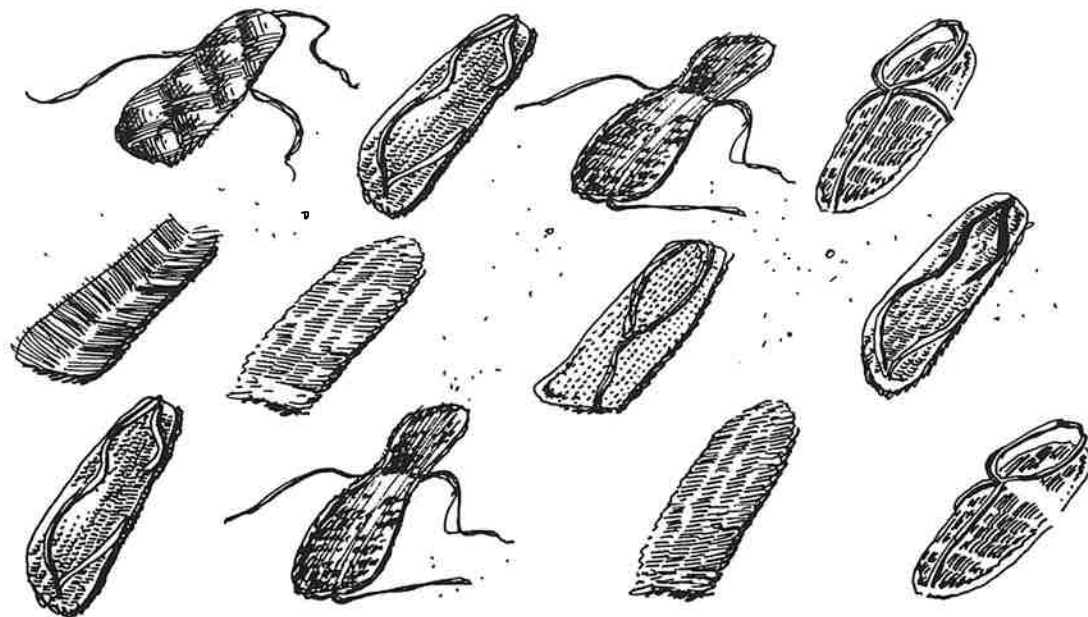
turkey feather blankets, baskets,

They needed many sandals to feet from the rocks and cacti.



and sandals. protect their

Draw a circle around the sandals that are exactly alike.



TREE FIND

Mesa Verde is a high, semi-arid plateau with three main plant communities. Different plants grow in each community.

1. **Pinyon-juniper community**—highest area with Utah juniper, pinyon pine, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine

2. **Mountain brush community**—middle area with Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, fenderbush, Utah serviceberry, yucca

3. **Big sagebrush community**—canyon bottom with sagebrush, hedgehog, prickly pear, rabbitbrush, chokecherry

Find the names of each of these plants in this puzzle.

Can you find the two mystery words, too?



mountain mahogany



prickly pear



fenderbush



ponderosa pine



Utah serviceberry



yucca



sagebrush



pinyon pine



hedgehog



Douglas fir



rabbitbrush



Gambel oak



chokecherry



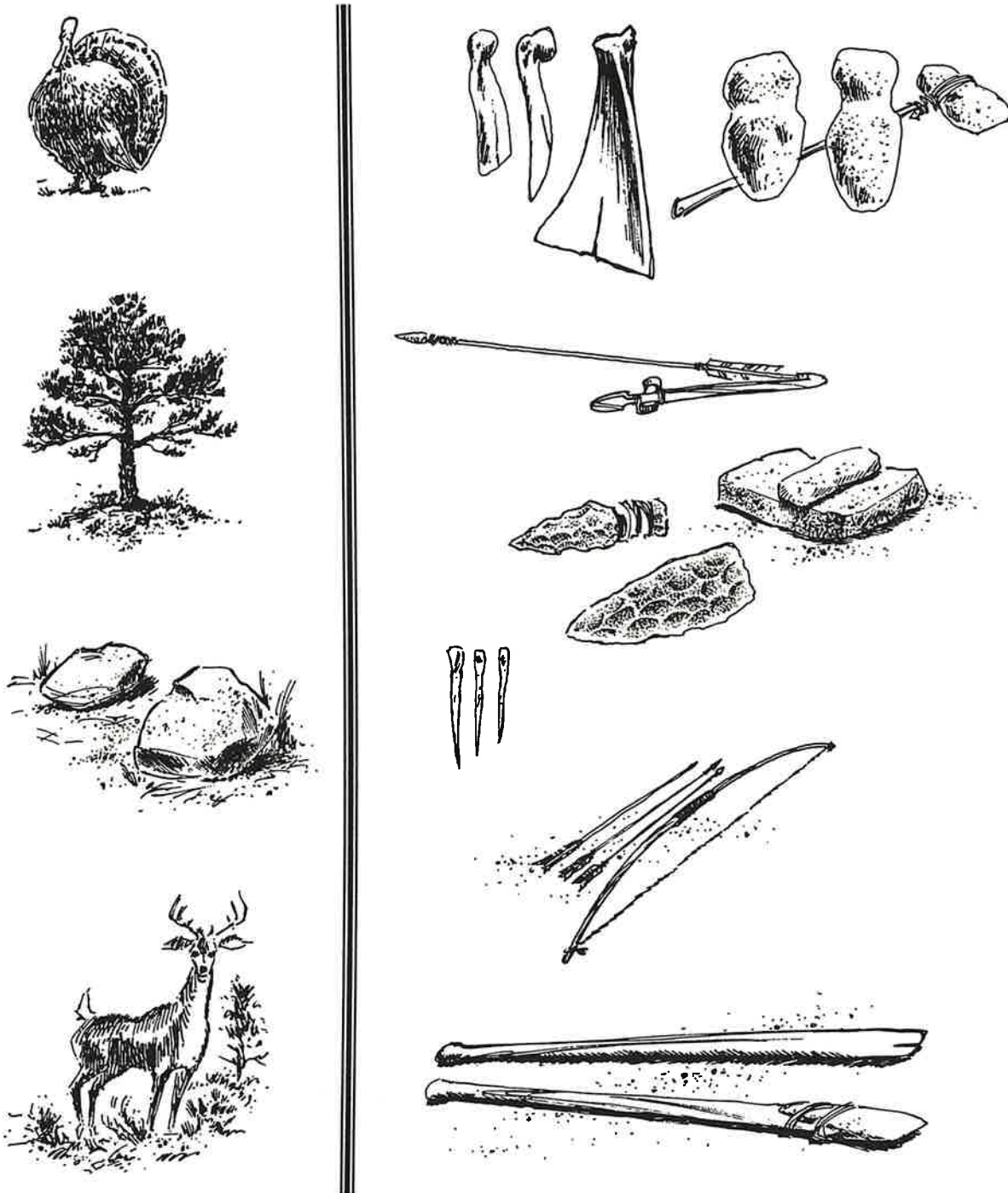
Utah juniper

a u i r a e p y l k c i r p e h m
z b t t r a i l m o d e h o n j o
k q u a c p o b k h v a w n i t u
w r e c h z u a i s w v i d p o n
h c u v o s o b m u e n q e n l t
s y j l k l e i l r l w r r o y a
u n n e e r c r d b r e t o y g i
r q u b c w e e v t p d g s n o n
b a m n h n c i r i e d m a i h m
e a r d e i v a n b c e g p p e a
g u h t r g r u e b s e g i z g h
a x q u r k j m o a p k b n l d o
s t i r y h s p a r z t i e o e g
p a r k a d o u g l a s f i r h a
s i d t q u v b m a r i t n o r n
h s u b r e l d n e f c i a g f y

TOOLS

We use different kinds of small tools everyday. Many of them are made of metal or plastic. We go to a store to buy the ones we need. The Anasazi had no metal or plastic and had to use the materials they had here to make the tools they needed.

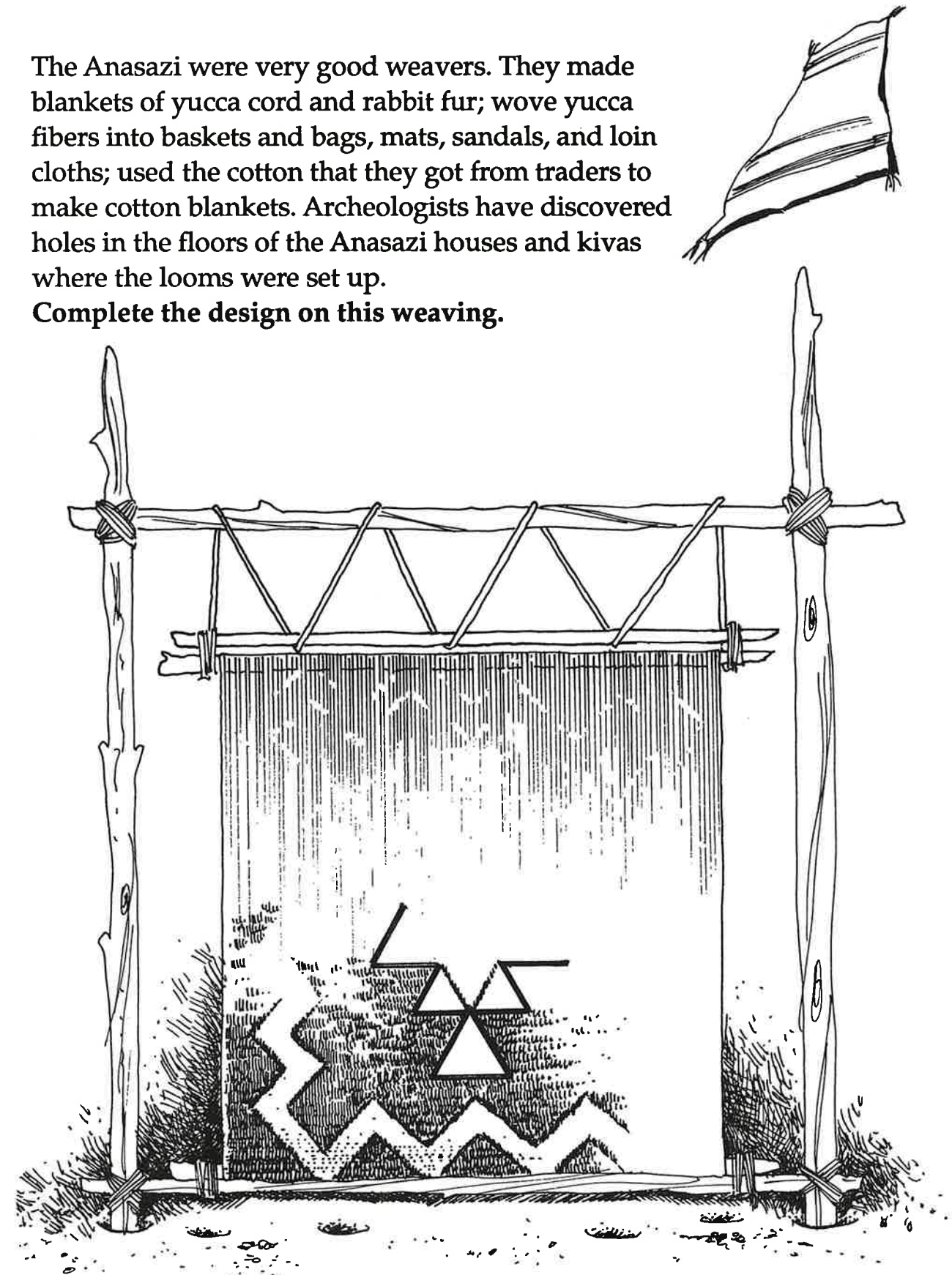
Draw a line from each tool to the material it was made from.



DESIGN A WEAVING

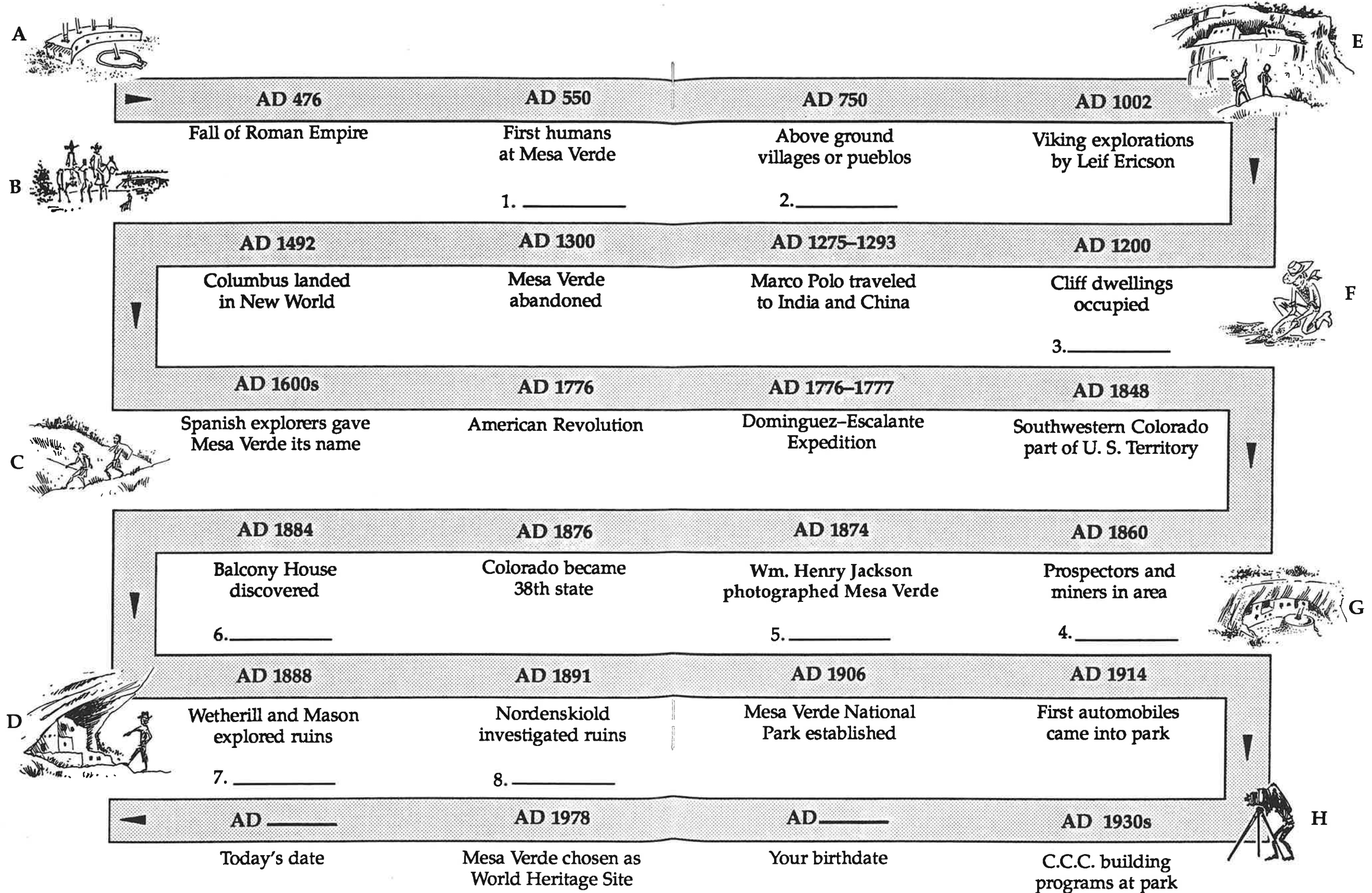
The Anasazi were very good weavers. They made blankets of yucca cord and rabbit fur; wove yucca fibers into baskets and bags, mats, sandals, and loin cloths; used the cotton that they got from traders to make cotton blankets. Archeologists have discovered holes in the floors of the Anasazi houses and kivas where the looms were set up.

Complete the design on this weaving.



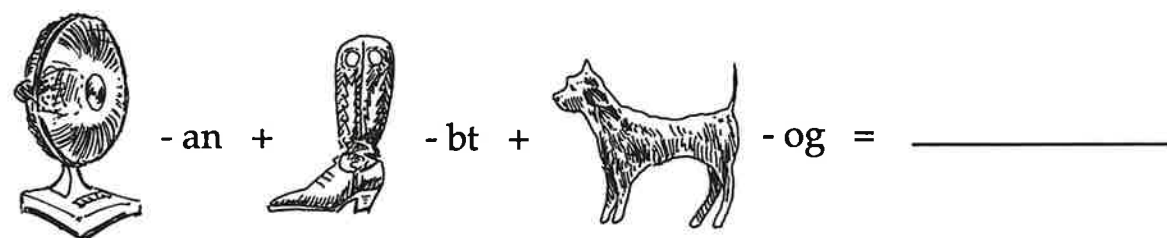
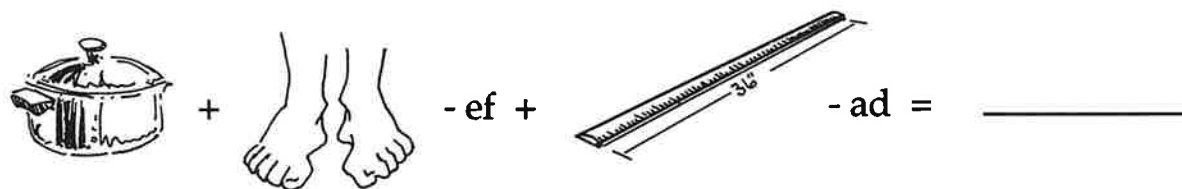
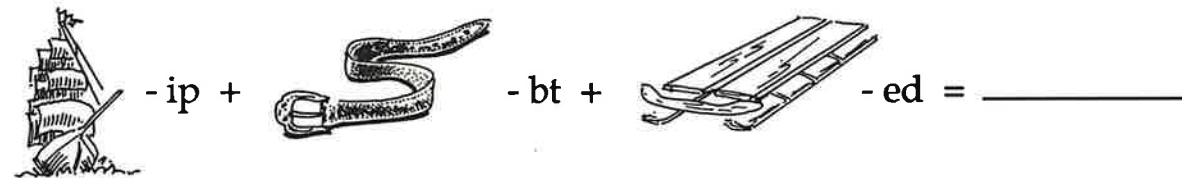
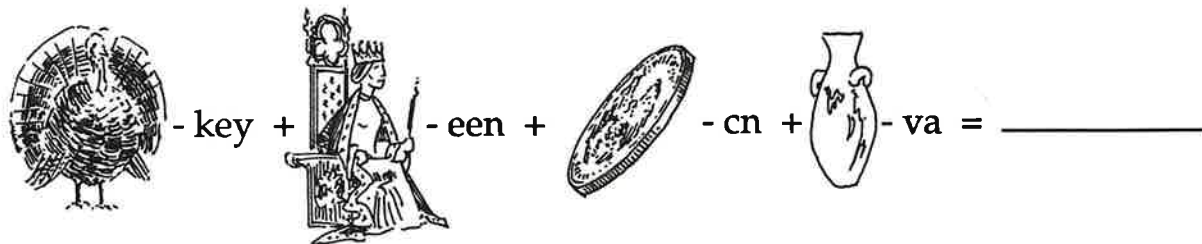
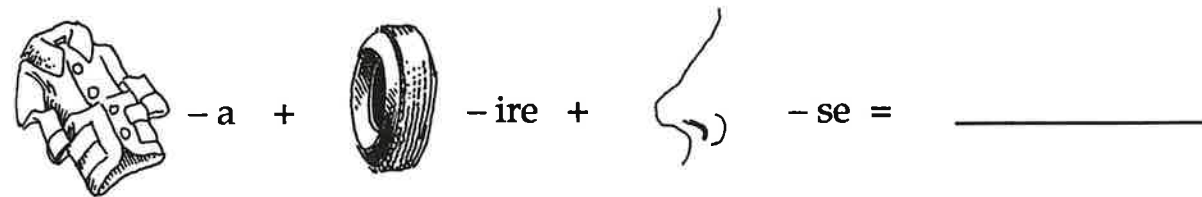
TIME PASSES

Place the correct letter by the date on the time line each event happened.



TRADERS

Mesa Verde was the center of a large trade area for the northern Anasazi. Archeologists have found many things that were brought here from the Pacific Ocean and from what is now Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. They have also found things from Mesa Verde at other Anasazi sites. Any surplus (extra) food was traded with neighbors. Use the pictures and letter clues to see what might have been traded at Mesa Verde.



POTTERY MAKER

The Anasazi at Mesa Verde made many kinds of pottery.



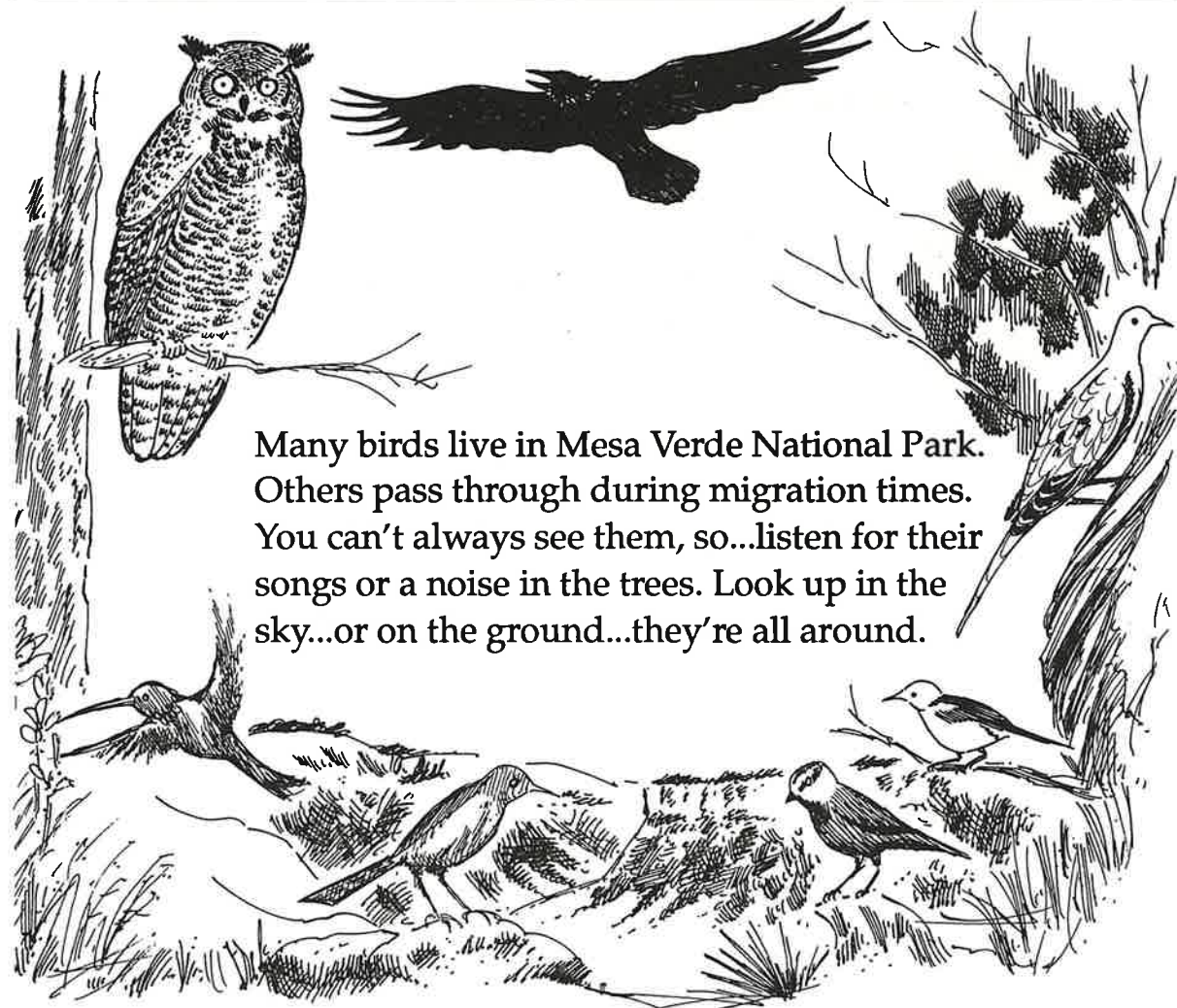
Corrugated (CORE-uh-gated) pots had no painted decorations and were used for storage jars and for cooking.

Decorated ladles, mugs, bowls, pots, canteens, seed jars, and many other shapes were made with black geometric designs on a white background. The designs were often repeated on the pottery.

Decorate your pot with some of these Mesa Verde designs.



MESA VERDE BIRDS



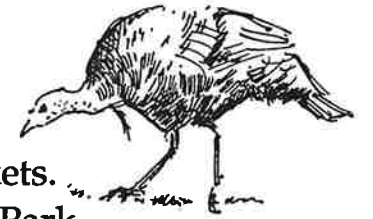
Many birds live in Mesa Verde National Park. Others pass through during migration times. You can't always see them, so...listen for their songs or a noise in the trees. Look up in the sky...or on the ground...they're all around.

Let's draw a Western bluebird. Begin with an egg.

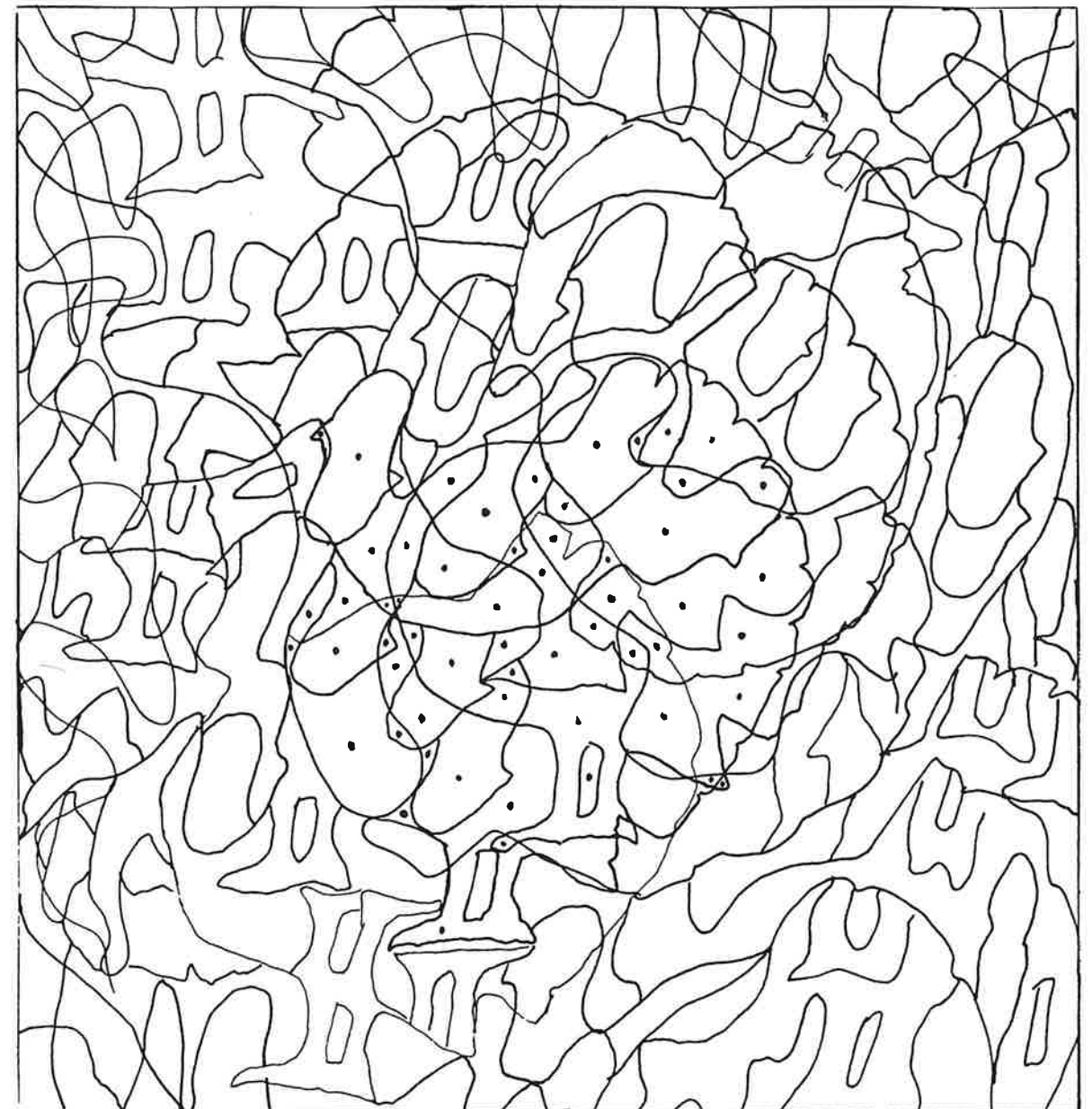


WILD TURKEYS

Turkeys were very important to the Anasazi. They kept them in pens in their villages. The Anasazi ate the turkey meat, used the bones to make tools, and wove their feathers with yucca fibers to make blankets. There are still wild turkeys in Mesa Verde National Park.



Color each space that has a dot in it to find the turkey.



TRASH MOUNDS

The Anasazi threw their trash off the ledges in front of their houses. These trash mounds are called middens (MID-dens). Archeologists learn about the way the Anasazi lived from the artifacts, bones, garbage, and food scraps found in these middens.



Circle the things in this picture of a Mesa Verde trash mound that would not have been left by the Anasazi.



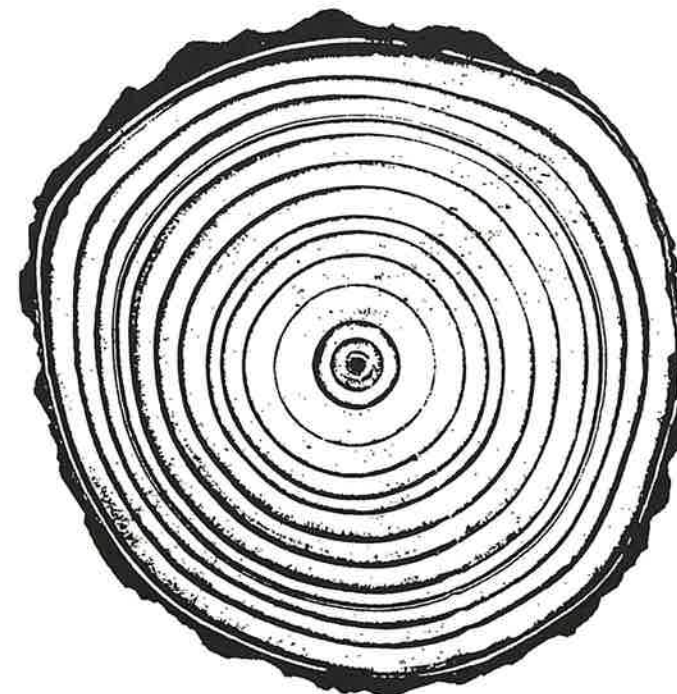
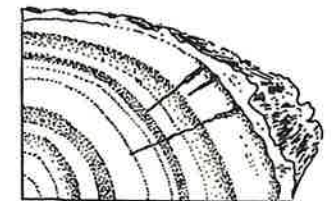
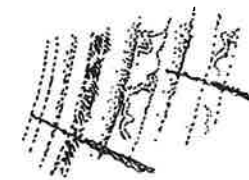
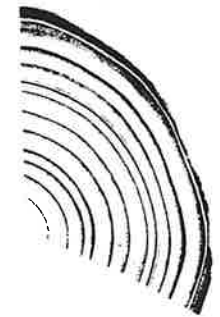
COUNT THE RINGS

A piece of wood found by archeologists can provide a date to show when it was cut from the tree. This information is used to tell when buildings were built. A process called dendrochronology (den-drow-chron-OLL-ogy) is used to date wood.

This science counts the annual growth rings trees add each year. The rings make a pattern of large and small rings which show times of more or less moisture.

Scars tell when fire and insects damaged the tree.

Then scientists make a drawing of the rings and compare it to a master pattern which dates back to AD 11. When they find where the patterns match, they know when the wood was cut.



Was this tree damaged by fire? _____

How old was it when cut? _____

What year did it grow most? _____

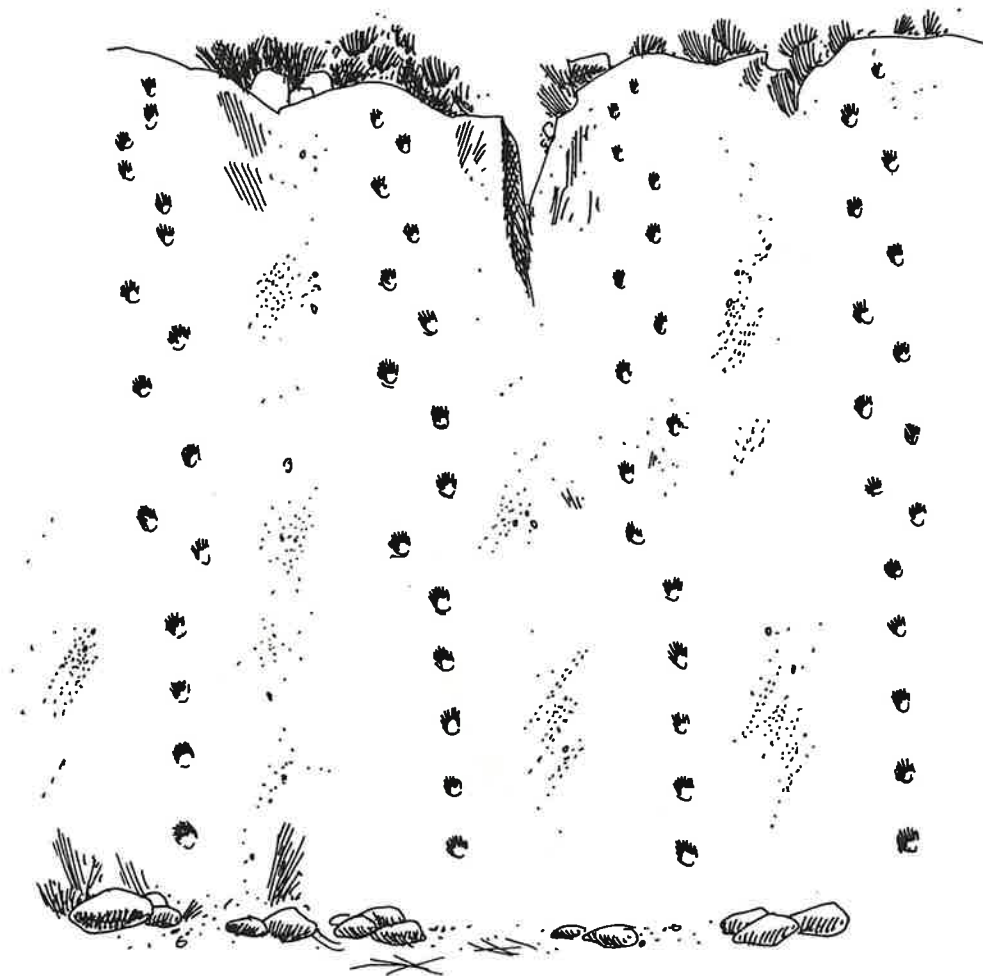
Did it grow straight or did it lean? _____

FOOTPATHS



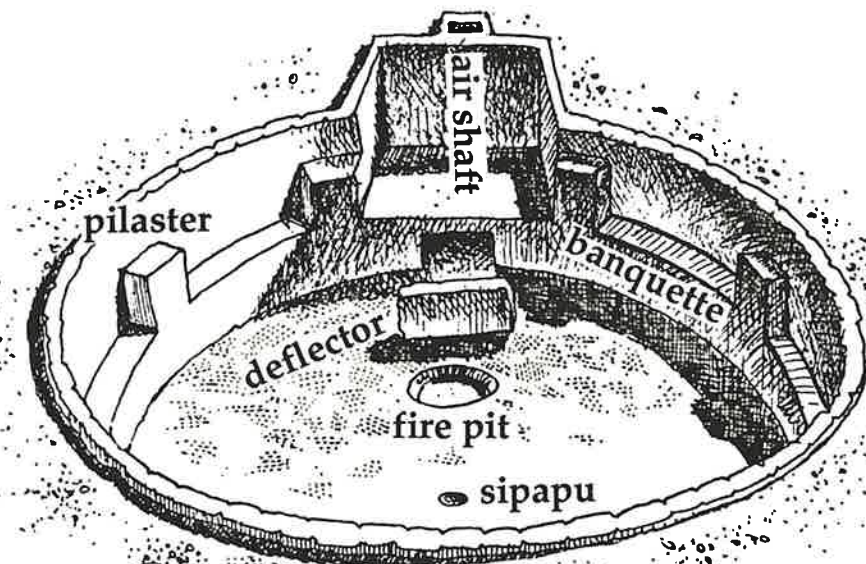
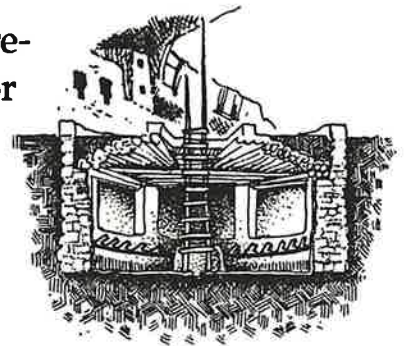
The Anasazi made many trips down into the canyons and up to the mesa tops. They often carried water jars on their heads or a deer or some wood over their shoulder. To help them climb up and down the steep cliffs, they carved shallow notches in the rock walls for their finger tips and toes and climbed as we climb a ladder. They had to start with the correct foot and hand to avoid crossing their feet when they changed direction. This could cause them to lose their balance and fall or force them to turn around and start over.

Which route is the one to take to the top of the mesa without having to change feet or cross one leg over the other? Start with your left foot.



KIVA CODES

Kiva (KEY-vah) is a Hopi word which means ceremonial room. It is an underground room used for religious and ceremonial purposes. The Anasazi used it as a workshop or crafts room. There are many kivas at Mesa Verde. Their roofs were used as courtyards. Many kivas have a tunnel to connect them to a nearby tower.



Cross out all the 'm' and 'v' in each word. The letters that are left spell Mesa Verde kiva words.

m m d e v m f l m e m c v v t m o r _____

v m f m v m i m r m e v p m i m t _____

m v m s m i v p m a v m p v u _____

v p i m m l v a v n s m m v t m e v r _____

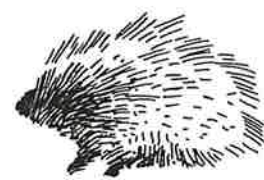
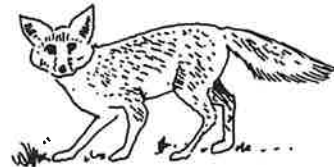
a m v i v r s m h v a m m f v t _____

m b v m a v n q v u m e t v t m m v e _____

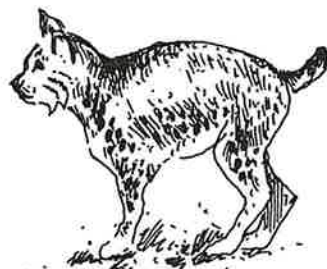
HIDDEN ANIMALS

Many different animals live in Mesa Verde National Park because of the great variety of vegetation.

Circle the names of the animals on this page as you find them in the puzzle. The names go up and down, backwards, and diagonally. There are also two surprise words hidden in the puzzle.



e d r e v o t a t n r a p
 j a m s i t a c b o b k e
 c d u b u d c a f h z t e
 b i l c o i l p i y o k h
 f a e k o n i s w y a n s
 r a d k c t a g o v a u n
 l i e g w i t c a s e m r
 q u e w e l g o e m e p o
 h o r s u r n m n q u i h
 p o r c u p i n e t w h g
 a p l e l i r t o u a c i
 s t a x o f y a r g b i b
 a b e r t s q u i r r e l

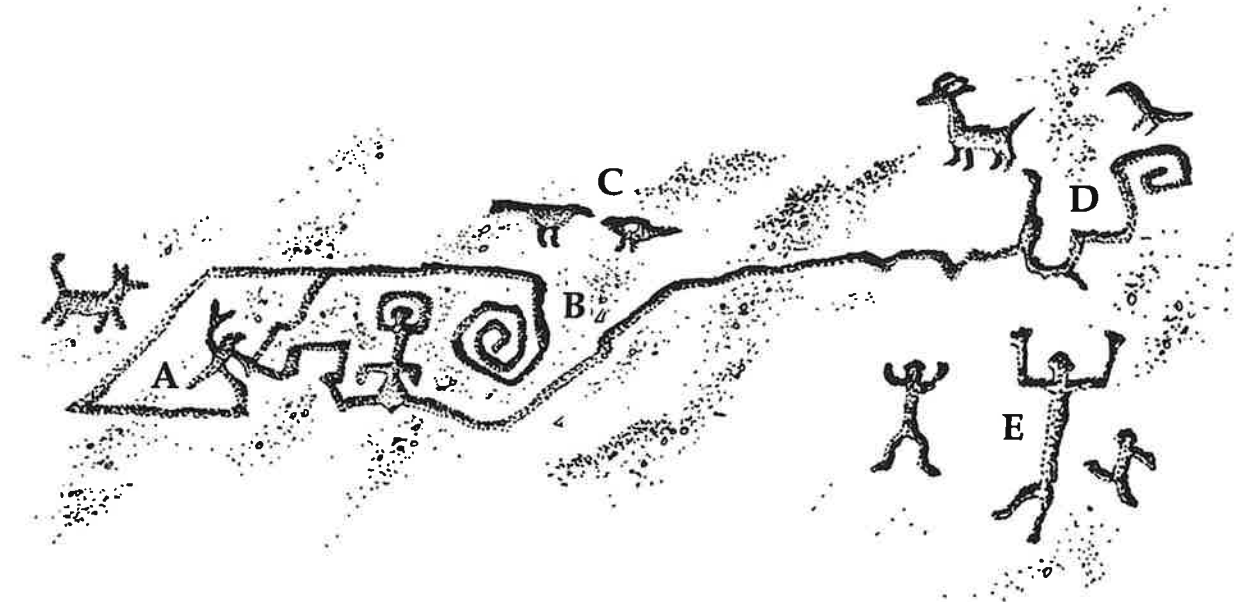


PICTURES ON THE ROCKS

The Anasazi had no written language, but left symbols or signs on rock walls. These may be stories or messages or graffiti like we find on fences, walls, and in subways. We're not sure.

Pictographs (PICK-toe-grafs) are pictures painted on the rocks or on plastered walls inside rooms.

Petroglyphs (PET-row-glifs) are pictures chipped into the faces of cliffs.



Some of the Mesa Verde petroglyphs drawn above are explained by the Hopi as symbols which tell about Anasazi life—when and where different clans settled—the sipapu (SEE-pa-poo) where they came out of the earth—the kachinas and animal spirits who protected and guided them—the end of the Pueblo people's migrations.

Write what you think these symbols mean.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

CARING FOR YOUR LAND

The Anasazi people knew Mesa Verde as a good place to live. It provided the things they needed—food, water, and shelter. As more people came, they over-used the land and other natural resources. They cut trees faster than they could grow back. The soil became too poor to grow crops. Wildlife lost its food and shelter and went away. Soon the Anasazi had to go away too because there was not enough food for them to eat.

What will your town look like in 50 years? Will it be like Mesa Verde? Solve the puzzle to see how you can prevent this from happening.

1 Across Avoid throw away products

9 Across Turn off while brushing teeth & washing hair

11 Across Take a _____ not a bath.

5 Across Be a good . Stay on trails.

12 Across Don't pick wild 

2 Down Use rechargeable 

3 Across Use solar powered 

8 Across Plant a 

13 Down Don't 

4 Down Reduce air pollution. Ride a 

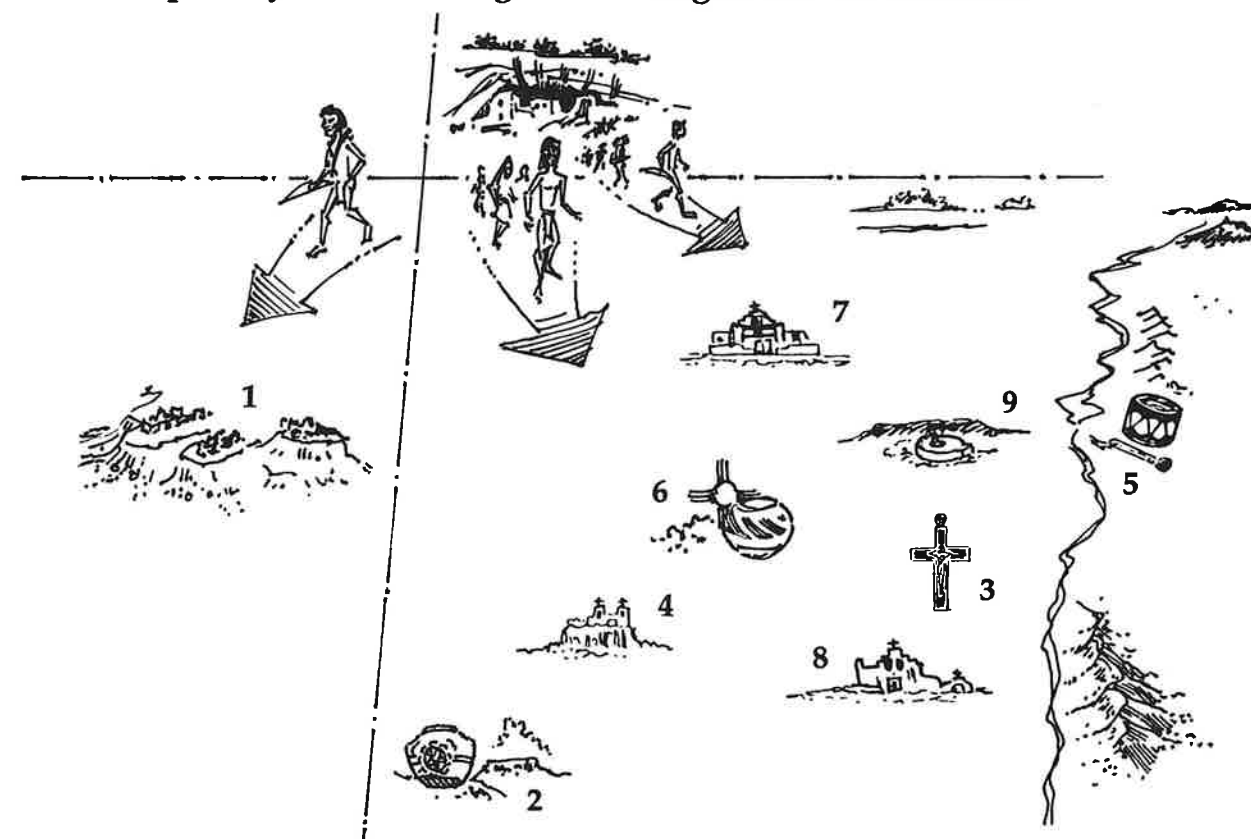
6 Down To use over again

14 Across Turn off  when not in room

10 Down _____ cans and newspapers.

WHERE DID THEY GO

There are many questions about why the Anasazi left Mesa Verde at the beginning of the 14th century. They didn't just disappear, but moved away and mixed with other peoples. Many Native Americans believe the Anasazi are their ancestors. The Hopi live in stone pueblo houses and farm in similar ways. The Zuni tell stories about when their ancestors lived in this area. The Northern Rio Grande Pueblo Indians make pottery and weavings with designs like the Anasazi.



Unscramble the letters and match the numbers on the map to find where the ancestors of the Mesa Verde Anasazi live today.

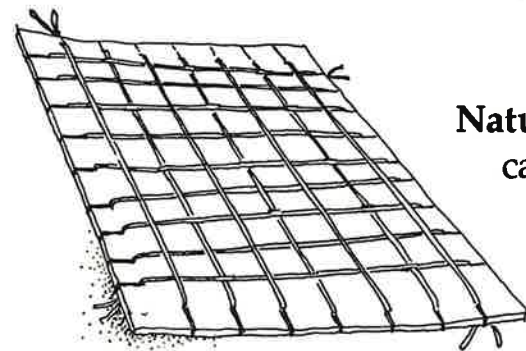
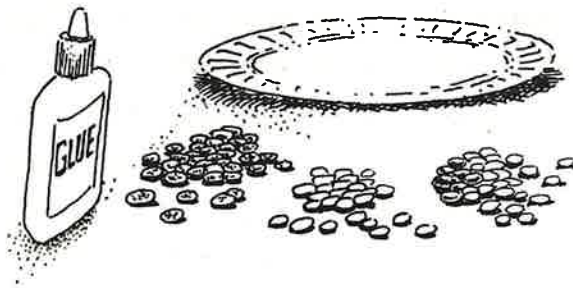
1. poih _____ 4. caamo _____ 7. tanos moogdin _____

2. inuz _____ 5. itchoci _____ 8. nugaal _____

3. naats naa _____ 6. azi _____ 9. ans pifeel _____

THINGS TO DO LATER

Bean Collage--Draw your idea for a collage picture on a paper plate or piece of cardboard. Assemble various kinds and colors of dried beans. Use a toothpick to apply glue to each bean and press in place. Let dry. If some fall off, reglue.

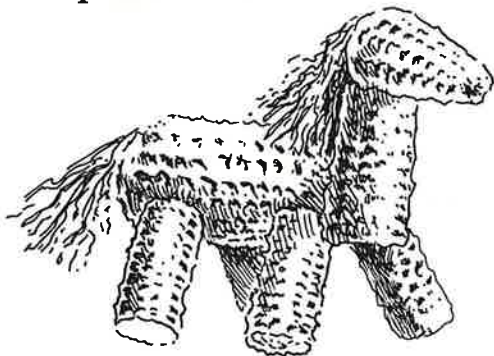


Nature Weaving--Take a piece of 8 x 10 inch cardboard or posterboard and make slits 1/4 inch long with 1/4 inches between each slit along top and bottom.

Wind yarn or string up and down between the slits. Use colored yarn, thread, ribbon, straw, or string to weave over and under the strings on the board. Add feathers, leaves, flowers, grass



and other objects you find to make a design, pattern, or interesting shapes, colors, and textures.



Corn crafts--dry corn cobs and silks outside or in a microwave oven. Break the cobs into various sized shapes. Glue the pieces together to make animals or dolls. Use the silks for tails or hair.

Take a popsicle stick or twig and push it into a small styrofoam ball. Draw or paint a face on it. Glue on yarn for hair. Tie a corn husk around the stick below the head for a dress. Roll up husks for arms and legs and tie them on.

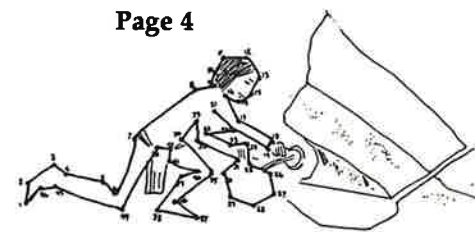


ANSWER PAGE

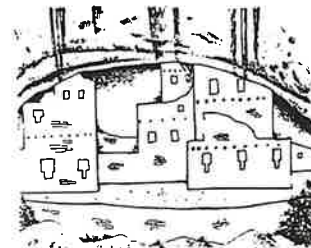
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1. Cliff Palace
2. Sun Temple
3. Step House
4. Long House
5. Cedar Tree Tower
6. Mummy Lake
7. Balcony House
8. Mesa Top Ruins
9. Spruce Tree House
10. Far View Ruins

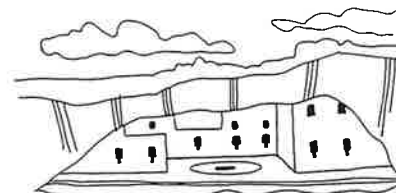
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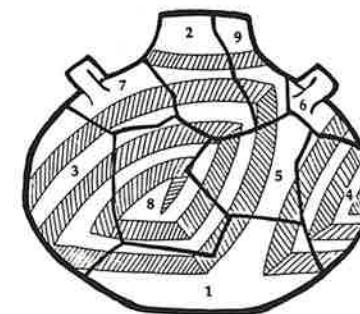
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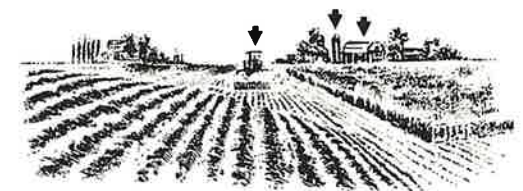
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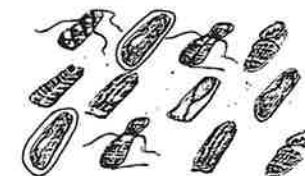
Page 8

1. 12 trips 49.8 pounds
2. 50 trips 207.5 pounds
3. 4 trips 16.6 pounds
4. 6 trips 24.9 pounds
5. 32 trips 132.8 pounds
6. 90 trips 373.5 pounds

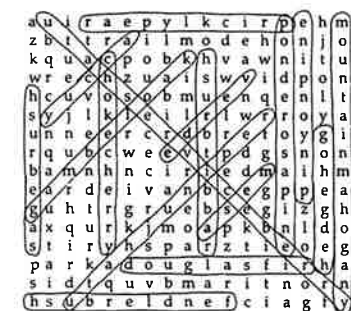
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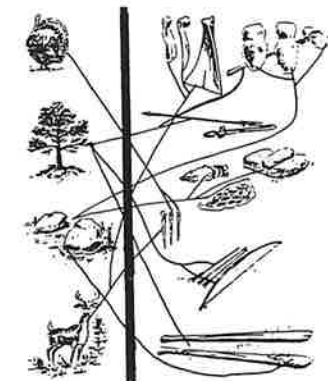
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ANSWER PAGE

Page 14-15

1-C, 2-A, 3-G, 4-F
5-H, 6-E, 7-B, 8-D

Page 16

1. cotton 2. turquoise
3. shells 4. pottery 5. food

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No, 15 years
12th year, straight

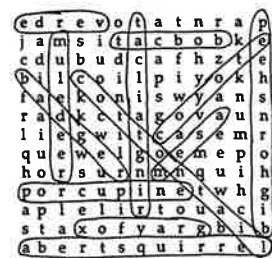
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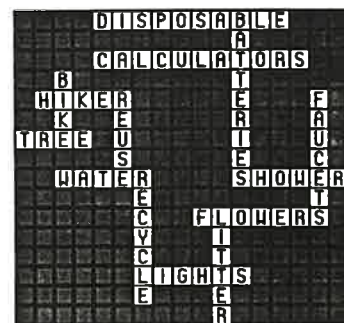
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1. deflector 2. fire pit 3. sipapu
4. pilaster 5. air shaft 6. banquette

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Page 27

1. Hopi 2. Zuni 3. Santa Ana
4. Acoma 5. Cochiti 6. Zia
7. Santo Domingo 8. Laguna
9. San Felipe

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